

LITCHFIELD ENQUIRER.

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LITCHFIELD, (CONN.) THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1835.

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Litchfield Enquirer:
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY HENRY ADAMS.

Public Attention!

It is most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber, to an invaluable Preparation, the merits of which have been tested by time, and are sustained by undoubted testimony.

Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops!

are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have subdued many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence. The Botanical Drops have been successfully administered for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate diseases, which originate from a vitiated habit of body, or as hereditary predisposition in the patient, and generally appear under the various and distressing shapes of

Serofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy, Foul and Obsolete Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, and Venereal Taint.

In the last mentioned condition of the system, the Botanical Drops will be found to be the best and most powerful remedy, and thus prevent the parent from transmitting the seeds of an hereditary disease on his offspring.

Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops

are successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the measles, red blotches, pimples on the face, festering eruptions on the skin, and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumnal medicines known, to free the system from humors.

A Physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought to be placed at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

Price \$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

White Teeth! & healthy Gums!

THOSE who would retain, or restore, these desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the *British Antiseptic Dentifrice*.

This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentifrice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder, by purifying the mouth and preventing the accumulation of tartar, operates as the best preventive of the Tooth Ache. The Dentifrice removes the discolorations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. As its application braces and strengthens the Gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hues, and by removing all offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath. Price 50 cents.

It is none are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor, F. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. Coward. For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by

Samuel Buel and J. G. Beckwith, Litchfield; E. Coules, South Farms; Daniel Norton, Canaan; Judson & Whittlesby, N. Preston; Isaac S. Wadsworth, Bethlem; Norton & Henderson, Goshen.
Large discount to those who buy to sell again.
June 1. 1v4w3

WOOL.

THE Wolcottville Manufacturing Company will pay cash for 30 or 40,000 LBS. of WOOL on delivery.
JOHN HUNGERFORD, Agent.
Wolcottville, June 18. 1v2

Methodist Hymns,

JUST RECEIVED BY
Nov. 5. S. GALPIN.

DRY GOODS.

NORTH & MORSE

HAVE just received, and offer for sale on terms the most reasonable and accommodating, a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets; Petershams and Molesters; Gents' Hair and Imitation Cambriles—with an extensive assortment of French and English Merinos & Circassians—Silks & Silk Velvets of almost every description—and almost every variety of articles usually called for in a country Dry Goods Store.

The public are requested to call and examine for themselves, at the old stand of Lynnan J. Smith, 3 doors west of the Court House.

RYE FLOUR,

Warranted to be the first quality.
Litchfield, Oct. 29. 21

CAPS! CAPS!!

AN extensive assortment of CAPS of all descriptions; Fur Seal, Hair Seal and Cloth Caps, of assorted sizes, and superior quality, a first rate article. Boas for Ladies; also Misses' Tippets of different colors; Swansdown for Trimming Bonnets; together with his general assortment of HATS, which renders his assortment complete, which he offers to the public on as generous terms as any other establishment in the country. He particularly requests his friends and public generally to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

HIRAM JACKSON.

Litchfield, Oct. 22, 1835. 20

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of Litchfield hath assigned the 26th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Probate Office in Litchfield, for the examination and settlement of the administration account, on the estate of ANNA A. BALDWIN, late of said Litchfield, deceased, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate will, if they see cause, attend before said Court and be heard in the premises. By order of said Court.

OLIVER GOODWIN, Executor.
Litchfield, Oct. 31, 1835. 22

Merino and Fancy Shawls.

BLACK, scarlet and white 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 Merino Shawls; 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Thibet do.; Cashmere, plain and printed do.; Shalley and Grape do.; Hernani do.—comprising a great variety of kinds, which are desirable, at
PORTERS'.
Litchfield, Nov. 5. 22

The writer of the following lines no doubt supposes they contain poetry. Whether they do or not, we submit to the judgment of our readers:—
FOR THE ENQUIRER.

Farewell to Summer and Autumn.

Farewell thou blooming summer

As thou hastest in thy flight;

Farewell, ye fading flowers,

While ye vanish from the sight.

Adieu, ye pleasing moments

Of mirth and festive glee;

Adieu, ye tuning warblers,

Forsoaking glade and tree.

But welcome to calm Autumn—

A time for sweet review;

While nature in her loveliness

Casts off her wonted hue.

Admire the woodland scenery,

The forest, hill and dell;

The lark ascending silently,

And bidding ALL farewell.

Rouse up awaried energy,

Survey each object o'er,

Ere yet the autumn passes

To charm mine eyes no more—

Linger not! O! rest not

On flowery beds of ease!

But his away with transport

To catch his last pure breeze.

To lofty heights ascending,

Pursue thy weary way;

And as the sun is rising,

Chant thou the solemn lay.

There bid farewell to Summer,

To Autumn and its charms;

Till once again thy lovelier

Thy calm bright morning dawns. J.

Alarming Intelligence.—Mr. Grunthusen, the well known astronomer of Munich, has declared that in the short period of 1,850,000 years from the present time, our globe will be absorbed by the sun, and thus consumed by solar fire.

The salaries of State Officers in Massachusetts are reduced as follows:—Governor \$2000, instead of \$3,666 66cts.; Lt. Governor \$500, instead of \$666 66cts.; Treasurer and Secretary each \$1800, instead of \$2000—First Clerk \$1000, instead of 1200—Assistant Clerk \$800 instead of 900.

What an Ass.—The office of the Reformer, a political Working-Men's newspaper, was but recently destroyed by fire in Boston. The editor, in trying to excite the sympathies of his readers to his loss, says not being partial to monopolies, he did not get insured! What a poor fool, thus to burn his own fingers!

Northampton Courier.
There has been a series of riotous and disorderly proceedings at Vergennes, which resulted, from first to last, in the destruction of six houses of ill-fame, and the loss of one man's life the name of Bolton.

Thanksgiving.—The Governor of New-York has appointed Thursday, the 10th of December, as a day of thanksgiving.

The Senate of Tennessee has concurred in the resolution of the House of Representatives of that State, nominating Hugh L. White for the Presidency. The vote in the Senate stood 23 to 2.

Arrivals Extra at Boston.—Arrived yesterday morning, two wagons from Connecticut, with 70,000 Mulberry trees, for the Massachusetts Silk Co.'s Farm, located at Framingham.

Government has advertised for about a thousand barrels of gunpowder, to be delivered at the Navy Yards of Charlestown, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Gosport, Va., on or before the 15th of March next.

We learn from the Jour. of Commerce that the bank of the United States has disposed of the New-Orleans Branch to the 'Gass Bank.' The capital of the latter institution is six millions of dollars.

The net proceeds of the late benefit given to Mr. Plucide at the Park Theatre, N. Y. were \$3,559.

Spitting of Blood.—Cases not unfrequently occur in which much unnecessary alarm is created by the issue of blood from the mouth, which is supposed to proceed from the lungs or the stomach, but which, on examination, is found to have its source in the fauces, posterior nares, or the gums. A case of this kind is related in a late number of the Dublin Journal. The individual, a delicate lady, awoke at five o'clock in the morning, with what she called a "spitting of blood." The remedies resorted to were without avail, until the arrival of the second physician, who on examining the mouth, discovered that the hemorrhage issued from the sockets of two of the lower incisor teeth, which were loose. The bleeding was easily arrested, after extracting the teeth.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Edom.—In meditating a journey through the confines of Edom, I had overlooked the prophetic denunciations against any who should traverse it, so literally and so wonderfully enforced up to the present hour. "None shall pass through it forever and ever." "I will cut off from Mount Seir him that passeth out, and him that returneth." The repeated and persevering attempts of travellers to explore Edom have always proved abortive, except in two instances. Scetzen did "pass through," and died soon afterwards at Aleppo; Buckhardt penetrated into it, but turned aside in dismay, and died soon after at Cairo.—*Monroe's Rambles in Syria.*

Cancer.—A jeweller, who had a bad cancerous pimple on his cheek, having occasion to dissolve some gold in nitro-muriatic acid, rubbed it several times, unconsciously, with his impregnated fingers, and was surprised to find it speedily change its appearance, and shortly disappear. Mr. Recanier, suspecting the cause, made several uniformly successful experiments of the same nature; and thus has accidentally discovered a new caustic for cancerous affections. The proportions he adopts are one ounce of the acid to six grains of chloruret of pure gold.—*Metropolitan.*

Trial of Dr. Beecher.—The Synod of Cincinnati have decided that they see nothing in the views of Dr. Beecher, as explained by himself, "to justify any suspicion of unsoundness in the faith." And so, here the matter will end.

It is stated in the Harrisburg Chronicle, that the amount of toll received upon the public improvements of Pennsylvania, from 1st Nov. 1834, to 31st Oct. 1835, being the fiscal year, is about \$600,000, being an increase of 100 per cent, over the amount collected in 1834.

FLORIDA.

Of the cities and towns of Florida, those which claim the first notice, as the most important, are Pensacola and St. Augustine: the only places inhabited by the Spaniards at the present time. They are both comparatively fallen in importance now, by reason of the very uninteresting back country to both, affording not the least inducement to enterprise of any kind. The inhabitants are now reduced to about 1300 in each, of which the majority in Pensacola are all French and Spanish. Pensacola is, however, of importance as a naval station, for which it is well adapted, and has its Fort Barrancas. St. Augustine has also its fortress, and is still celebrated as a resort for invalids, from all parts of the U. S.; but its greatest beauty, and only source of profit, the orange groves, have been nearly wholly destroyed by the severe frost of February last: some only will recover, and with great labor.

Tallahassee, the capital, was selected and laid out at an early date, after the cession; and the site is remarkable as a high, healthy eminence, part of the ridge of hills 180 feet above the level of the sea, with a fertile country around it. It has labored, however, under the disadvantage of its distance, 21 miles, from the nearest port, Pensacola, and the distance is so great, for which reason, its advancement has been slow, the population not exceeding 1300, although it is the seat of government, and the legislative council. It supplies an extent of country of 20 to 30 miles round, and on the Georgia side to Thomasville. But the business is now sensibly increasing, and a railroad has been now commenced between it and Milledgeville, which the state of trade loudly demanded, this increase must be rapid from this circumstance. There is a pleasant little society at Tallahassee, and merchants of great respectability. The capital is not yet finished; one wing only serving for public business. This is surrounded by a lovely grass plot, in the principal square, and adorned with the superb forest trees of the country, which form also the principle ornament of the outskirts of the town. A court-house and two churches are now contracted for to be built. Here are two Banks, one of a small capital, and the other, the Union, with a capital of one million.

To the south of Tallahassee, and situated upon the St. Marks river, is the town of Magnolia, which has been forced into existence against the disadvantages of rapids in the river, which prevent all approach to it but by small vessels, and those with great labor and risk. It has proved a failure.

St. Marks is the old Spanish fortress, situated at the confluence of the river St. Marks and Wakulla. It is an extensive and its capital and its shipping port, and that of Magnolia; it has a few stores for the purpose; but a plan for a town is now to be laid out, and in a few years it promises to be of some importance. From this port were shipped upwards of 18,000 bales of cotton of the last crop, and the ensuing crop will give at least 25,000 to ship by the same channel, the distance from the town to sea, is 18 miles. Fish and oysters are very abundant, and deer and wild fowl of every kind.

Apalachicola is a flourishing seaport, situated advantageously at the outlet of the river of the same name, and within St. George's Sound, protected by land on the north, St. George and Dog Islands; under these last lay the vessels of larger burthen. Those of 11 ft. water come within four miles of the town, and 8 to 9 feet can be received at the wharves. During the active season, thirteen steamboats plied in the river as far as Columbus, in Georgia, transporting upwards of 30,000 passengers, and downwards 37,000 bales of cotton for exportation from this port—the quantity of both, and consequently the business will be considerably increased the ensuing season, probably to the extent of 60,000 bales.

Jacksonville, upon the river St. Johns, is a mercantile point of view, what St. Augustine should have been for the point of export for the products of that neighborhood. In its present incipient state, it is even now the thoroughfare of passengers proceeding northwardly from the south and west, and westwardly from the north, and will very shortly be of some importance.

Key West has been settled ever since the change of government; it was first a small deposit for the trade to Cuba, and the fishing smacks bound to and from that island usually touch there for clearances. It then became, as it is now, a resort for wreckers, who derive a profitable trade from the disasters accruing to vessels upon the reefs around it. Great complaints were made about the adjustment of salvage in such cases, until the establishment of the present court, with rights of admiralty, which by its decrees, has given universal satisfaction. The population is 300 to 400, including strangers. It is a rendezvous for our vessels of war, and a military corps is stationed there, but its importance has been lately considerably increased by the establishment of a work in self defence, which is now in progress, and whose product is capable of supplying the whole of the United States.

Quincy, Marianna, Monticello, Holmes Valley, Webbville, Hickstown, &c. are places still in their infancy—with a population of 200 to 300 inhabitants—generally seats of county courts, and supplying the circle around them with necessities, and receiving the products of the country. These places will advance exactly in proportion to the settlements which are forming around them. Tampa Bay has no settlement as yet, except that of a military detachment fixed there in order to keep in check the remaining Indians, 2 to 3000 (I said before 2000 erroneously,) in that neighborhood. In St. Augustine, the fort and non-combatant are units of military and civil government, and the city, which is very useful when it can be found near at hand. In Pensacola and Tallahassee much brick has been used, but the greater part of houses in Florida, are still wooden frames. There is now, however, awakened a great demand for brick, granite, and quarry stone, indicating a vast improvement in social comforts.

Thompson.—A gentleman from Salem informs us that Thompson was there on Thursday last. It is understood at Salem that he has since then started for Canada, and that he has bid adieu to the U. States for ever.—*N. Y. Journal of Com.*

A Miss Wood lately recovered of a Mr. Hurd, in one of the London Courts, £4,500 for breach of marriage contract.

"Do you want to buy a rare prime lot of butter?" said a Yankee notion dealer, who had picked up a lot from fifty different places, to a Boston merchant.— "What kind of butter is it?" said the merchant.— "The clear quill; all made by my wife, from a dairy of forty cows; only two churning." "But what makes it so many different colors?" said the buyer. "Damnation, hear that now. I guess you wouldn't ask that question if you'd seen my cows, for they are a darn'd sight speckleder than the butter is."

A Good Customer.—"What do you wish to get in your two bottles?" said a grocer to a little boy, as he entered the store. "Mother wants to get a cent's worth of your best yeast." "Which bottle will you have it in?" "I'll have it in both; and you will please to put a cork in 'em. Can't you send it home?" "I'm going another way." "Well, where's your cent?" "Mother says you must charge it!"

Population of Albany.—The population of the city of Albany is, as appears by the recent returns, 28,085. The increase since 1830, is 3,876.

The house of Mr. Euclid Clenday, in the village of Wickford, R. I. was destroyed by fire in the night of the 28th ult. The ladies turned out in great force, although at the dead hour of night, formed a line to pass the empty buckets, and labored with unceasing effort during the continuance of the fire.

Horrible Cruelty.—There was an examination yesterday, in the private room of the U. S. District Attorney, in reference to a case of alleged cruelty on the part of the captain and mate of a vessel now in this harbor from Porto Rico, towards some seamen, the particulars of which, as they have been communicated to us, are of the most barbarous and atrocious character. He chained three of the poor fellows to the deck, and, presenting a loaded pistol to their heads, made each flag the other with a wire rod until they were so dreadfully mangled as to endanger their lives. *N. Y. Transcript.*

BOOK FARMING.

We have been told of the following facts, and have only to regret that the like of them are not of more frequent occurrence. A number of intelligent farmers, residing in a neighborhood, somewhere we believe in Dutchess county, concluded to form a farmer's association—to make a common stock of their knowledge and observation—believing that knowledge like money, would be productive in proportion to the capital. It was known that A. raised the best horses, and got the best price for them; that B. was far more successful in his wheat and corn crops than his neighbors; that C. reared the finest neat cattle, and kept the best cows and oxen; that D. excelled in sheep husbandry; and, in short, that some individual excelled the rest in a particular branch of husbandry. Each possessed not only some excellence, but some glaring defect in his management. Thus the farm stock of one were sickly, and many died, because the owner did not know how to manage them; another's farm had become dreadfully impoverished, from neglecting the manure and from close cropping; while the farm of a third was neither fit for the plough, or for sweet grass, on account of the water which every where saturated the soil, and rendered it peachy, cold and sour. Unlike too many now a days, each of these men was conscious he could learn much from his neighbor's practice, which would enable him to manage his farm with more profit—and that he could teach his neighbors something in return. These expectations were amply realized; but as the members lived somewhat remote, it struck them that it would save much time, and be a more sure way of rendering the improvements of all available to each, if they were to write down their practice in the particular branch in which they respectively excelled, and the principles, or science, upon which their practice was based. This was accordingly done; and for their mutual convenience, as well as for the benefit of others, the whole was printed, and these men were afterwards denominated, by some of their envious neighbors, *book farmers*, because they took their instructions from a printed book. This did not disturb them; for they got from their book the secret by which the others had excelled in their particular department, and each profited by the good management of his neighbors. The consequence was, that all gained by the interchange. The defects of all were speedily remedied, and in a few years prosperity crowned their labors; and they now exhibit, we are told, the best models of profitable farming any where to be found in the land; and they enjoy the felicity of reflecting, that while they have greatly benefited themselves and their families, they have by their example and instruction, done much good to others. They have afforded a fair illustration of the advantages of book farming, when combined with intelligent practice.

Were this example extended to the farming community of our country, how greatly the work of improvement would advance, and the comforts of the human family be multiplied; were each to contribute his mite of practical knowledge, in the branch in which he most excels, what treasures of information would be collected, to guide us in practice, and to stimulate us to habits of industry. And do we not already possess, in a considerable degree, these precious advantages? What are our agricultural journals, but a record of instructions, by the best farmers of our own and every other country—a detail of the methods by which they have succeeded—have excelled—in the various departments of husbandry? There is not a man in the community who may not profit, in some degree, by the teachings of these journals. The self-wise are ever the most profoundly ignorant; for as we advance in knowledge, we become more and more humbled by the consciousness of our comparative ignorance.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Rev. Andrew Reed, of London, in his late work on America closes his remarks on the subject of education as follows:—

"I think you cannot fail, my dear friend, to survey this brief report on the subject of education, whether collegiate or common, with wonder and admiration. And yet we have been told, in the face of all this evidence, with petulance and pride, that the Americans have no literature, and are not a literary people. Not literary! and yet they have done more for letters than any other people ever did in similar circumstances. Not literary! and yet they have made more extensive grants in favor of universal education than any other country. Not literary! and yet not only the common school, but the academy and the college, are travelling over the breadth of the land; and are sometimes found located in the desert, in anticipation of a race that shall be born. Not literary! and yet, in the more settled States, a fourth part of the people are at school; and in the State of New-York alone, apart from all private seminaries, there are 9,600 schools, sustained at a yearly expense of \$1,126,482. Not literary! and yet there are in this new country fifteen universities, forty-six colleges, twenty-one medical schools, and twenty-one theological. Not literary! and yet they circulate seven hundred and fifty millions of newspapers in a year—this is tech-

ty-five to one; and all our best books, commonly run through more and larger editions there than they do at home.

"They have no literature, indeed! The fact is, they have all the literature that is possible to their age and circumstances; and as these advance, they will assuredly advance in the more abstruse and abstract science, till it shall be a bold thing for any to call themselves their peers. Their fidelity for the past is their security for the future. Meantime, are not Newton and Locke, Bacon and Shakspeare, as much theirs as they are ours? Would it be wisdom on their part to repudiate them, even if they had not an equal claim to them? Would it be wisdom in us to reproach them with tastes which do them honor, and to endeavor to separate them from community in our common republic of letters, which more than any thing may make two great nations, that are one in affinity, one in fact? For my own part, I know of nothing more truly sublime than to see this people, in the very infancy of their national existence, put forth such Herculean energy for the diffusion of universal knowledge and universal virtue. But prejudice has neither eyes nor ears."

TRUTH.

Truth is the basis of all other virtues, and he who does not hold it beyond all price—who would not adhere to it, thro' every vicissitude and every peril—who would not cherish it as the anchor of his hope—is lost to the impulses of honor and self-respect. It being the foundation of every other human attribute worthy of appreciation, follows as a natural consequence, that if it be abstracted, the whole moral superstructure falls to the ground. The individual, therefore, who can so far forget himself as to give utterance to a falsehood, is more an object of abhorrence than of pity; and tho' we may deplore as men, the existence in his breast of that depravity which may have reduced him to a level so revolting to our nature, we cannot without doing violence to our principles lend him our sympathy. Hence then every parent should feel himself imperiously called upon by every endearing consideration, to teach his children the value of truth from their earliest lipings. Its beauty should be early exhibited before their eyes, not only in parental precepts; but to these should be superadded the force of EXAMPLE. For he who teaches, should illustrate by his own good deeds, the truth he teaches. The influence of the doctrines he may desire to inculcate, as, without practice, professions become ridiculous in the sight of others if not positively pernicious in their tendency upon private and public morals. Professions without practice, is like faith without works, deficient in the evidence of their sincerity, that most essential ingredient in their composition, and which alone can impart dignity to human actions, and sanctify human motives and adorn the human character.

Insanity.—There is no end to the false impressions and delusions with which the mind may be affected. A physician was once called to see a man laboring under the fancy that he was a tea-pot. And when the physician endeavored to ridicule him out of the idea, he indignantly replied, "I am a tea-pot," and forming a semi-circle with one arm by placing his hand upon his hip, he said, "there is the handle," and thrusting out the other arm, "there is the spout." Men have believed themselves converted into barrels and rolled about the streets. One case is recorded of a man who believed himself a clock, and would stand for hours at the head of the stairs, clicking with his tongue. A respectable tradesman in England even fancied himself metamorphosed into a seven shilling piece, and took the precaution of requesting, as a peculiar favor, of his friends, that if his wife should present him in payment, they would not give change for him. Some have supposed that many armed knights were engaged in battling with them. A sea captain in Philadelphia, believed for many years that he had a wolf in his liver. A madman in the Pennsylvania hospital believed that he was once a calf, and mentioned the name of the butcher who killed him, and the stall in Philadelphia market on which his flesh was sold, previously to his animating his present body. One man believed his legs to be made of butter, and with the greatest caution avoided the fire; another imagines them to be made of glass, and with extreme care wraps them up and guards them with wooden boxes when he goes out to ride. A prince of Bourbon often supposes himself to be a plant, and taking his stand in the garden, would insist upon being watered in common with the plants around him. A French gentleman imagined himself to be dying, and refused to eat. To prevent his dying with starvation, two persons were introduced to him in the character of illustrious dead, like himself, and they invited him, after some conversation respecting the world of shades, to dine with another distinguished but deceased person, Marshall Turenne. The lunatic accepted this polite invitation and made a very hearty dinner. Every day while his fancy prevailed it was necessary to invite him to some ghost of rank and reputation. Yet in the other common affections of life, the gentleman was not incapacitated from attending to his own interests.